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NO. 13.

MEXICAN BANDITS RAID U. S. BORDER

Three American Soldiers and 10-
Year Old Boy Are Slain.

TWO CITIZENS CARRIED OFF PRISONERS

Three Settlements in Texas County
Attacked at Night—Troops In
Pursuit May Cross Line.

El Paso.—Three American soldiers and a 10-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of 200 Mexican bandits that takes rank with Francisco Villa's famous attack on Columbus, N. M. Three soldiers were wounded and two soldiers and two citizens are missing.

The bandits' foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brewster county, in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers—took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it did not reach here until Sunday.

Within an hour preparations had been made for adequate action. Major General Funston ordered that in all four troops of cavalry should proceed to the raided section to reinforce small detachments already on the scene from Presidio and other convenient points.

These troops got under way at once. It was said here that if the exigency of the case demands such action they will cross the border in order to run down and disperse the bandits.

In a little adobe house nine cavalrymen made their fight for life against the 70 or more Villista bandits at Glenn Springs. A hail of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the mud adobe, but the Americans refused to give up. The cavalrymen kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexican leader ordered fire balls to be thrown on the roof, thickly thatched with candelaria.

The blazing weed tortured the soldiers below and burnt their heads and bodies. Then, smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

According to the story brought here, the Mexican bandits first attacked a store and one or two houses in Boquillas, where they made Deemer and Compton prisoners, and then sped 15 miles northward to make their attack on Glenn Springs, which is fringed by rugged hills. At Glenn Springs they wrecked a wax factory belonging to William Ellis, his store and residence, besides one or two other small buildings.

Mexicans Routed in U. S. Cavalry Charge and Forty-two Are Killed

El Paso, Tex. — General Pershing's official report of the defeat of a band of Villa's men at Ojo-Azules Thursday by Major Howze, received here Saturday, described the action as a cavalry charge with pistols, the first to occur since operations were begun. The men had ridden 30 miles from San Antonio to Ojo-Azules, 17 miles south-west of Cuahuirachic.

The pursuit of the scattered Mexicans is being continued. Information that the band was near Ojo-Azules had been secured by General Pershing two days before. It was said to have attacked and defeated a Carranza force a few days before that. The commanders were Cruz Dominguez, Antonio Angeles and Julio Acosta.

General Pershing reported that the counted dead was 42. Seventy-five horses and mules were taken from the Mexicans and six Carranza prisoners they had been holding for execution. Many wounded are reported, but the number was not given. The Americans had no casualties.

Drugstore Is Spoiled.
Seattle.—The police Saturday raided the drugstore of James J. Kelley who formerly conducted a saloon in the same place. They demolished the fixtures and a large quantity of liquor.

Kelley estimates the value of the articles destroyed at \$10,000. One mirror shattered cost \$1000. The drugstore has been repeatedly in trouble with the police for alleged violations of the state liquor law.

TWO KILLED AND MANY HURT IN STEEL WORKS STRIKE BATTLE

Pittsburg.—Two men are known to have been killed, four probably fatally wounded and a score of others seriously hurt when a mob, said by the authorities to have been composed mainly of foreigners, attacked the Edgar Thompson works of the Carnegie Steel company in Braddock.

A pitched battle lasting an hour followed, during which 400 shots were fired, but the rioters were finally forced to retreat in the face of a deadly fire from the riot guns and revolvers of deputy sheriffs and plant guards. The situation is now quiet, but 2000 citizens of the borough have been sworn in as deputies and are patrolling the streets. District Attorney Jackson announced that he would take steps at once for the deportation of all foreigners connected with the trouble.

The riot was the climax of a day of disorder in the boroughs of Braddock and Rankin, during which mobs stormed the plants of four big steel companies, drove the workmen out and then partly wrecked the interior of the plants.

Many of those injured in the fighting at the Edgar Thompson works were spirited away by the rioters and for hours after quiet was restored the injured continued to be brought to hospitals for treatment.

Snipers hidden in doorways and windows near the Thirteenth-street entrance tried to pick off deputies who were fighting to hold back the mob, and two deputies were said to have been hit. Women also joined in the mad fight to gain entry to the works and two of these were wounded. The two men killed were foreigners.

English Conscripted Foresaw by Premier's Speech in Commons

London.—Premier Asquith foresaw in the house of commons Wednesday the intention of the government to introduce a bill providing for immediate general conscription for men of military age.

The premier reviewed the recent controversy over the question of recruiting and gave some figures showing what the British empire has done since the outbreak of the war. He said the army, which at the beginning of the war consisted of 26 divisions; now amounted to 83 divisions, including the naval division, and the contributions of the dominions but excluding India.

After reviewing carefully the conditions under which recruiting had been carried out, the premier said it had been decided that the men required could not be obtained in due time with existing machinery. He pointed out there was an immense advantage in getting rid of piecemeal treatment of the question, which had given rise to so much objection.

German-Americans to Show Loyalty.

New York, May 2.—A demonstration of loyalty to America is one of the purposes of a great meeting to be held under the auspices of the United German-American societies and the Austro-Hungarian societies at Sheephead Bay, Speedway, June 4. The day will be designated as "American Liberty day."

To remind the people that many Germans have proved their loyalty to this country a series of floats representing many famous Americans of German parentage, such as Molly Pitcher, Baron von Steuben, Baron De Kalb, Pastorius, Muhlenberg, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, will be shown. A troop of German veterans of the Civil War will march in the parade and a living American flag will be composed of 1600 girls in uniform.

Big Warship Goes On Duty.

Philadelphia.—The Oklahoma, the latest oil-burning super-dreadnaught added to the United States navy, built at an approximate cost of \$7,000,000, was placed in commission at the Philadelphia navy yard Wednesday. The ship is commanded by Captain Roger Williams, and her complement consists of 50 officers and 800 men. The huge warship steamed to the navy yard from the New York Shipbuilding company's plant.

Congress Not to Recess.

Washington, D. C.—Congress probably will not recess for the national conventions. Majority Leader Kitchin of the house said that some measure not requiring the presence of all the members probably will be considered during the convention weeks, so that those who desire to get away may do so. Senate and house may recess for three days at a time.

Norway Sells to Britain.

London.—The British government has bought the entire output of Norwegian animal and fish oils, according to a reliable report in circulation here. It will be recalled that during the first year of the war Germany was reported to have bought American and English buyers of the Norwegian output.

Nuts for Oil, Not Food.

Seattle, Wash.—Owners of 1500 bags of spoiled peanuts, valued at \$12,000, which the state seized on the ground that they were unfit for human food, represented in the superior court that the nuts were not intended for human consumption, but for manufacture into oils for soap. The owners therefore seek to have the nuts released and not destroyed.

An Irish President for Five Days.



Patrick J. H. Pearse.

Patrick J. H. Pearse was "provisional president of the Irish republic" for five days. The Sinn Feiners called him that when they began their "revolution" in Dublin. He was executed by the British after he had issued a proclamation calling on all those who followed him to lay down their arms.

BERLIN'S CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION TO BE DENIED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, D. C.—Study of the German submarine note is convincing President Wilson's advisers that another reply must be made in order to answer certain charges against the United States made in that document. These charges are:

First—That the United States had discriminated against Germany and in favor of Great Britain in its demands that international law be obeyed.

Second—That the United States would have brought freedom of the seas had it insisted on its rights against Great Britain.

Third—That the United States has aided Germany's enemies by supplying them with all kinds of war materials.

The President and his advisers declare there has been no discrimination for or against any belligerent since the war began.

To bring about the adoption of a submarine policy based on the recognized basis of international law, it was necessary for the United States to conduct negotiations with Germany which have extended over a period of 13 months. For 15 months the United States has been negotiating with Great Britain and her allies to put a stop to violations of international law leveled against neutral commerce.

Mr. Wilson holds, his advisers declare, that it was far more important to obtain protection for human life than it was to arrange for protection for dollars, and it was for this reason that he proceeded with such vigor against Germany. Attention is called to the representations and protests which have been made to Great Britain and France as proof of the effort of the administration to prevent the seizure of innocent goods by ships of the allied powers.

If Germany will give the government here a chance, it is declared, Germany will have no reason to complain of the lack of vigor of the President.

London Rejects All Peace Talk; Allies Willing to Wait Better Time

London.—The London morning newspapers Monday laid great emphasis on Germany's alleged desire for peace.

"If President Wilson accepts the German note as a basis for further discussion," says the Daily Chronicle, "his motive must be sought, not in the terms which Germany offers, but in the wider suggestion which was expressed."

Bryanite Threatens Bolt.

Boston.—Formation of a political party to uphold peace principles was advocated by George Fred Williams, ex-minister to Greece, in an address at a mass meeting in the interests of peace here Monday night. "I am ready to return to politics to fight the fight for peace and leave my party if necessary to do it," said Mr. Williams, who for many years was prominent in the Democratic party and an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan.

pressed by only a hint in the document, but was presumably amplified in verbal communications with the American ambassador. Germany now is at the top of her military achievement. If she can make peace now it would be on terms more favorable than later. If she can strongly enlist American public opinion that is a great step toward the accomplishment of this object.

"In such a situation the allies' cause needs a plain declaration by the allied statement that no peace negotiations are admissible at the present stage. Public opinion in the allied and neutral countries needs to be clearly reminded of the essential issues underlying the present struggle."

\$27,593 a Year to Support Him.



John Jacob Astor, Jr.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, last widow of the multi-millionaire land owner, who went down on the Titanic, insists it costs \$27,593 a year to support her four-year-old son, John Jacob Astor, Jr. There was allowed from the estate of his father \$20,000 a year for his support. That is not enough says Mrs. Astor, in her last report to the surrogate of New York county. She spent over \$7000 additional. The Astor estate was worth between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 at the death of John Jacob. The major portion went to his eldest son Vincent Astor.

25,000-Mile Flight Plan.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Porter Atwell Adams, a Boston millionaire, is going to circumnavigate the globe in a specially built aeroplane, with a crew of six men to help him. The young man expects to fly from San Francisco westward to San Francisco. Mr. Adams, who is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, is staying at the Hotel Traymore here, making out his itinerary. His preliminary plans call for 13 stops in his 25,000-mile air journey.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland. — Wheat — Bluestem, \$1.03 1/4; forty-fold, 93c; club, 92c; red-fife, 93c; red Russian, 92c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$26.25.
Barley—No. 1 feed, \$27; bran, \$22; shorts, \$24.

Hops—1915 crop, 10@12c; 1916 contracts, 10@12c.
Hides—Salted hides, 25 pounds and up, 15c; salted stags, 50 pounds and up, 12c; salted kid, 15 pounds to 25 pounds, 17c; salted calf up to 15 pounds, 22c; green hides, 50 pounds and up, 14c; green stags, 50 pounds and up, 10c; green kid, 15 pounds, 17c; dry flint hides, 28c; dry flint calf, up to 7 pounds, 30c; dry salt hides, 28c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 21@27c; valley, 30c.

Mohair—New clip, 45@50c per lb.
Cascara Bark—Old and new, 4c per pound.

Felts—Dry long-wooled pelts, 20c; dry short-wooled pelts, 16c; dry shear-lings, 10@25c each; salted shearlings, 15@25c each; dry goat, long hair, 18c each; dry goat shearlings, 10@25c; salted long-wooled pelts, April, \$1.25 @2.50 each.

Hay — Eastern Oregon timothy, \$23.50 per ton; alfalfa, old crop, \$19.50 @21.

Millfeed—Spot prices: bran, \$23.50 per ton; shorts, \$26.50 per ton; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$36 per ton; cracked, \$37 per ton.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 75c per dozen; tomatoes, \$3.50@4 per crate; cabbage, \$3@3.50 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 17 1/2@20c per pound; eggplant, 20@25c per pound; horse radish, 8 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@1.10; lettuce, \$1.85@2.25 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; spinach, 4@6c per pound; asparagus, local, 75c@1 dozen, \$1@1.25 box; rhubarb, 1 1/2@2c per pound; peas 6 1/2c per pound; beans, 8@11c per pound; celery, \$3.50@3.75 per crate.

Potatoes—Jobbing prices: Oregon, \$1.25@1.50; Yakimas, \$1.00 per sack; new California, 5c per pound. Buying prices: Oregon, \$1@1.15.

Onions—Oregon, \$1.35@1.50 per sk.; Texas Bermudas, \$1.50@2.

Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.25@1.50 per crate; apples, \$1@1.75 per box.

Eggs—Jobbing prices: Oregon ranch candied, 23c per dozen; uncandied, 21 1/2@22c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 17 1/2@18c; stags, 13c; broilers, 30@35c pound; turkeys, live, 19@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 25@27c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10@11c.

Butter—Extras, prints, 28@29c; prime firsts, 27c; firsts, 26c; cubes, 24@25 1/2c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c, delivered Portland; No. 2, 25c.

Cheese—Oregon triplets, jobbing buying prices, 17c per pound f. o. b. dock Portland; Young Americas, 15c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 10 1/2@11c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 11c per pound.

Cattle—Steers, choice grain and pulp, \$8.75@9; choice hay, \$8.50@8.75; good, \$8.15@8.50; medium, \$7.75@8.15.

Cows, choice \$7.50@8; good, \$6.75@7.25; medium, \$6.25@7.25; heifers, \$5@8.25; bulls, \$2.75@6; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Prime light, \$8.90@9.15; good to prime, \$8.50@8.75; rough heavy, \$7.90@8; pigs and skips, \$7.90@8.

Sheep—Yearlings, \$8.25@10; wethers, \$8@9; ewes, \$7@8.25; lambs, \$8.25@10.50.

Holding of Oats Raises Price.

Not enough oats are offered to keep up with the present demand and the holding back of supplies is slowly but surely forcing up prices. There is a difference of opinion in the trade as to the quantity of oats remaining in the country, some dealers declaring that stocks have been reduced to a point much below expectations, while others assert that the unsold supply is heavy and that the carry-over into the new crop will be of record size.

Whichever side is right, there is no question as to the bullishness of holders, and their refusal to sell has brought about a stronger market. For prompt delivery, \$26.25 was offered at the Merchants' exchange yesterday and \$26.75 was asked. The same price was bid for June oats and \$27.50 was asked. On the Sound, the demand for oats was stronger than here. A part of the strength of the market is credited to the pending government order. The barley market derives much of its strength from California, where continued dry, warm weather is each day lessening the chance of a good crop.

Raise Tanbark in Northwest.

Efforts are to be made through the co-operation of the Portland chamber of commerce, agricultural college and John Hall, special representatives of the New Zealand Dominion government in Portland, to develop the cultivation of wattle bark in Oregon for tanning purposes.

The Australian government is conducting a systematic campaign to foster the growing of wattle in New South Wales, because of the scarcity of suitable tan barks. Mr. Hall calls attention to the similarity of the climate in New South Wales to that of Oregon and believes the culture of wattle can be made profitable in this state.

Yakima Hops Are Sold.

George Kerr, of North Yakima, sold 100 bales of 1915 hops at 11 cents. This was the only transaction reported in the spot market on the coast. It is said there is a fair demand for contracts at the prices lately paid.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Cattle Losses Prove Small; Outlook for Livestock Good

Baker.—After hearing rosy reports on present conditions and the future of the livestock industry in the northwest, the third annual convention of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association began movements for the further betterment of the business. Two hundred and fifty members, one-half of the total enrollment, had registered and more are expected, so that attendance records are likely to be broken. The city is decorated and everyone is vying to entertain the visitors from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and other states.

Mayor C. L. Palmer, Secretary W. E. Meacham, of the Baker commercial club, and Circuit Judge Anderson greeted the members to Baker, and Walter E. Pierce, of La Grande, responded.

President William Pollman, in his annual address, said that in spite of the severe winter the cattle losses in the state for the year would be little more than normal. He predicted record prices for grass-fed cattle next fall. T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Livestock association, urged brand legislation to stop cattle thefts in shipments to the east.

The resolution to recommend to the State Sanitary board that no further brands be granted if the brand was built on another brand and on the same part of an animal, was adopted. A modified county inspection law permitting cattle to pass from one county to another by bill of sale or inspection brand certificate, was also adopted.

Sugar Officials Visit New Field.

Sutherlin.—George Austin, chief agriculturist for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, and George A. Smith, purchasing agent for the Utah company, were visitors in Sutherlin valley this week with Alexander Nibley, secretary agriculturist for the Oregon-Utah company, and E. H. Austin, of Grants Pass, chief agriculturist for the Oregon company.

The officials were driven over the sugar beet land of this section to investigate the desirability of establishing a sugar factory here next year. Six hundred acres have been contracted for the growing of beets near Sutherlin this year and the greater part of the land has been planted. It is the intention of the Sutherlin land owners to contract from 3000 to 4000 acres to beet culture next year.

Mill Takes On 50 Men.

Klamath Falls.—An increase in the payroll of the Pelican Bay Lumber company, of this city, is to be made. The big mill is to be operated 20 hours a day. This will increase the daily cut to 300,000 feet of lumber and necessitate the employment of 50 more men.

President H. D. Mortensen, of the Pelican Bay company, made the announcement. If the new municipal highway, connecting Klamath Falls with Shippington, the important mill center on Upper Klamath lake, where the Pelican mill is located, is favorably voted upon at the regular city election Monday, and built, employees of that and other mills in the neighborhood can reside in the city and work at the mills.

Big Mill Contract Awarded.

Oregon City.—The Hawley Pulp & Paper company has awarded to the Grace & Rasmussen company, of Portland, the contract for the erection of the generating plant and pulp mill, one of the five buildings that constitute the \$750,000 extension now being made.

The pulp mill and generating plant will be located on the brink of the falls, near station A. It will be a concrete structure. The new paper mill will be electrically driven and the \$128,000 paper machine which will be installed will be the only electrically driven machine of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Fruit Outlook Good.

Hood River.—Prospects for record yields of all varieties of fruits were never better in the Hood River valley. "I have examined cherries, peaches and apricots," says E. H. Shepard, editor of "Better Fruit," "and so far as I could discover not the least damage has been caused by the frost or cold rains. When apricots have not been injured you may be sure that no other fruit has been hurt."

The profit from the year's strawberry crop, now estimated at about 175 carloads, should set a high water mark. The 1916 apple crop is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, the largest in the community's history.

Big Timber Deal Is Made.

Baker.—One of the biggest timber deals closed within recent years in eastern Oregon was made known Wednesday by Frank Gardiner, of the Baker White Pine Lumber company, when he announced the purchase by that corporation of approximately 20,000 acres of timber land in Baker and Grant counties, principally in the vicinity of Whitney. A large portion of the timber is along Trout and China creeks.